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Def. Doc. No. 1085

Copy of the memorial to the Throne presented by HOJO, Shigeru,
former Commander of the Kwantung Army.

"our Majesty's humble servant Shigeru hereby submit to the
Throne the conditions of the Kwantung Army.

On this 8th day of September, 1932.

HOJO, Shigeru

Former Commander of the Kwantung
Army.

No sooner had the Incident broken out on September 18, 1931 than our army determined positively to take measures of self-defence in order to protect the South Manchurian Railway as well as the lives and properties of the Japanese residents along the railway line. While the main force of our Army was sweeping away the main force of the old North-eastern Army near Mukden, our small force crushed the enemy near Chungchun and disarmed the enemy in Yingkow and Fenghuangcheng. Then the main force of our Second Division occupied Kirin to remove the menace to the right side of the South Manchuria Railway, and another force was dispatched to the vicinity of the Chulin-ho to keep watch over the area west of the Liao-ho.

With the northward advance of the Chang Hai-ping Army about the middle of November, the sinking Railway Bridge of the Taonang-

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Janganch Line was destroyed by the Heilungkiang Army. In order to protect our rights and interests, it was decided that the bridge be repaired speedily and accordingly a small unit of the Second Division was despatched to begin the repair work at the beginning of November. But because the unit was unlawfully attacked by the Heilungkiang Army and for a time was placed in dire straits an additional force was dispatched to the scene and the enemy was crushed near Tientsin. The military situation, however, further developed and on November 18 our main was obliged at last to take the offensive. Breaking through the main position of the Heilungkiang Army near Sanhsiangfang south of Janganch, and, pursuing the enemy, it entered Tsitsihar in a single stroke.

As soon as the Fourth Mixed Brigade was added to our army, it was despatched to Tsitsihar to relieve the units of the Second Division, and the main force of the Second Division was concentrated along the South Manchuria Railway to prepare for any contingency in view of the troop uprising which occurred at Tientsin toward the end of November.

The old North-eastern regime, increasing large forces and preparing strong positions in and around Chinchou, was maneuvering to disturb the peace of South Manchuria. Toward the end of November, the National Government of China proposed the establishment of a neutral zone near Chinchou, in order to restrict our military movement on the one hand and to facilitate the recovery of its lost north-eastern areas on the other. Since then, bandits mixed with the regulars became more and more rampant, and with the freezing of the Liao-ho

added to the unrest along the South Manchuria Railways line. Our army therefore determined to destroy the root of the evil and thus eradicate the source of the disturbance and toward the end of December, ordered the Second Division to advance from Lingkou, and other forces from the area along the Tientsin-Mukden line, and carried out the subjugation of bandits in all areas west of the Liao-ho. But the enemy, with all its 35,000 troops and about 60 guns, overwhelmed by our display of strength retreated within the Great Wall without any resistance. As a result our army won the admiration and respect of the inhabitants in areas west of the Liao-ho.

As the army wished to restore peace throughout Manchuria by the second-time and thereby stabilize the people's livelihood, troop disposition was arranged as follows immediately after the occupation of Chinchou: the 20th Division and the Fourth Mixed Brigade in the area west of the Liao-ho in Mukden Province; the Second Division in the area south of Tichling along the South Manchuria Railway; and the main force of the Independent Garrison in the area north of Tichling along the South Manchuria Railway and the Ssuingkai-Taonan Railway, each having the duty of restoring peace in the assigned to it. In addition the main force of the Fourth Mixed Brigade was still stationed at Tsitsihar to guard that district.

The Kirin Army started its northward subjugation drive to stabilize the north-eastern area in Kirin Province at the beginning of January, 1932, but being prevented by the Li Tu or Ting Chao's

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forces in the man south Harbin, the situation in that district became so increasingly aggravated that our residents in Harbin were placed in great danger. So our army endeavored to despatch to the scene by railway a small force consisting mainly of two infantry battalions of the Second Division, for the purpose of protecting our residents. However, not only did the transportation of our troops not progress as intended on account of the passive obstructive of the authorities of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, but the anti-Kirin force made a sudden attack near Sungchong, although our units repulsed it resolutely. Our army thereupon determined to take punitive action against the main force of the anti-Kirin army, in order to enter Harbin as quickly as possible and thereby remove the unrest of our residents and by occupying the centre of North Manchuria to stabilize the political conditions. For this purpose the Second Division and later the 8th Mixed Brigade were dispatched to that district. The Second Division after gradually concentrating its forces under difficult of transport conditions, inflicted damaging blows on Li Yu's and Ting Chia's forces in the south of Harbin on February 5, and took over the maintenance of peace in that city. From the end of March, it started further operations in the Fangchung District of Mukden, to subjugate the anti-Kirin forces. The rest of our main forces, leading Cheng Kai-ping's, Yu Chih-shan's and other forces, facilitated the restoration of peace and order in Mukden Province.

About the middle of April, as a result of the alternation of our army forces, the sick of the 3rd and 10th Divisions were attached now to our army and made to alternate with the 20th and 2nd Divisions respectively, following which the 20th Division was ordered home a part of the 2nd Division ordered to alternate with the Tsitsihar guard unit and its main force ordered stationed in the Kirin area. With the progress of the northward subjugation by the Kirin Army, our army dispatched a force toward the end of April to assist its movement in Ninkuta and Imionbo. As soon as the 14th Division arrived from Shanghai, it was dispatched by railway to the Harbin area to operate in the Muilin area in order to crush the enemy along the Mutanchiang River, together with the 38th Mixed Brigade which had been previously dispatched there, and to cooperate with the 10th Division in its operations along the lower reaches of the Sungari River.

With the arrival of the advance-party of the 14th Division the 10th Division concentrated its forces and began its movement at the beginning of May. Sailing down the Sungari River for Sunhsing, it at last attacked the base of Li Tu's and Tin, Hua's forces, putting them to rout. At that time our naval units dispatched there, by working in unison with the army facilitated the difficult operations by water.

Mr. Chanshan, Chief of Heilungkiang Province and its garrison commander, who had at first cooperated to drive away the anti-Kirin forces, made a secret escape from Tsitsihar prior to the

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arrival of the League of Nations, Inquiry Commission in Manchuria, and called together his devoted men of the Heilungkiang Army to maneuver in Harbin-Mutien Area. About the time the Inquiring Commission reached Harbin, the powerful Ma Chanshan's forces advanced southward from the area along the Hulan-Hailin Railway, the Kirin Army and many soldier bandits of Heilungkiang and Kirin Provinces acting in concert with them. It being feared that the troubles in North Manchuria might be expanded day by day as a consequence, our Army realized the urgent necessity of swooping out the Ma Han-shan Army in order to prevent confusion and disorder in North Manchuria. On May 23 - 24, our force crushed the enemy's powerful advance unit near Bulan, and then the 14th Division from the area along the Hulan-Hailin Railway, and the 10th Division from the area North-west of Harbin along the Sungari River, in cooperation with each other started operations to subjugate bandit activities in North Manchuria. The field command post was temporarily established in Harbin to lead the Heilungkiang Army to cooperate in the operations. Prior to this, the 1st Cavalry Brigade was no sooner attached to our army than it started along the Tsitsihar-Keshan Railway, and prepared for operations to advance toward Neihuo together with a part of the 14th Division, but, in view of the changed situation as pointed out above, it was ordered to act in concert with the above-mentioned forces, in order to attack the Ma Chan-shan army from both sides.

North Manchuria was just then in the rainy season and all our forces, in the face of burning heat and heavy rainfall and suffering

from hunger and muddy ground, fought it out for more than 40 days, swooping step by step the main force of the Ho-Chun-shan Army before them. On July 27, the Tung-ho Battalion of the 15th Infantry Regime after making an extraordinary pursuit, exterminated the enemy at last near Kholtion on the Ailun River, culminating one stage in the restoration of order in North Manchuria. Meanwhile, there was a succession of disturbances to public order, such as the rampancy of the Ttaohui (Big Sword Association) bandits in the Tungpin Tao area of Mukden Province, the rebellion of a part of the Manchurian forces, and the disturbance of South Manchuria by the volunteers and bandits instigated by the old north-eastern regime. Our forces, therefore, moved out to guard, or to subjugate bands, and by taking suitable measures succeeded in preventing a great disaster from coming over the good people. It is a matter of regret however, that there are still more than 100,000 bandits overrunning Manchuria at someone's instigation and disturbing the rear, but it is hoped that it will not be long before public order is restored by the activities of our forces as well as the vigilant guard of the Manchurian army and police together with the spread and understanding of the fundamental spirit of the founding of Manchukuo. Although the Soviet Union has increased her forces in the Far East by approximately five divisions since the outbreak of the incident, they have engaged merely in negative actions from time to time. Our army on its part is abstaining, from any provocation so long as the Soviet army does not obstruct the restoration of peace in North Manchuria and thus the two countries are now generally on good terms with each other.

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2. Thanks to the exertion of the transportation agencies, the supply of munitions is smoothly progressing in spite of the few organs in charge of an extensive area of operations.

3. Since the outbreak of the incident, all our forces have been engaged in various toilsome duties under unhealthy conditions, but their morale condition is excellent. The sick are very few and the wounded are generally making good progress toward recovery. I am filled with deep regret, however, for the loss of 727 men, for the more than 1500 wounded, and some hundred frost-bitten cases since our actions began.

4. With the advance of our military movement since the outbreak of the Incident in September last autumn, the peace of Mukden was maintained first of all, and the Mukden Maintenance Council was established. From the end of September to the beginning of October, Kirin Province and the Eastern Special District became independent and Chang Haipong rose in the Tsinling area. At the beginning of November, the Self-Government Guiding Board was established to renovate the local autonomy. Thus, after the collapse and retreat of the old north-eastern regime radical reforms have steadily progressed to shake off the Yoke of the old military cliques' maladministration, and the movement for the establishment of a new regime also gradually arose. As our forces occupied Tsitsihar about the middle of November, peace was restored in that district, also. About the middle of December, Mukden Province became independent with Tsung Shih-i recommended as its Chief, and early in January, 1932, Chang Ching-hui became chief of "Jilungkiang Province and con-

support of the independence of that province also. Since then the movement toward the founding of a new state was accelerated, Hulunbuir in Inner Mongolia, joining in the autonomy movement. On February 16 the leaders of the various provinces met together in Mukden and organized the North-eastern Administrative Council and on February 18 they issued a declarations for independence and the founding of a new state. For several days they continued discussions on establishing a state and decided on Pu Yi as the Chief Executive, Manchukuo as the name of the country, Tutung as the name of the era, the new five-colored banner as the national flag and upon an administration based upon democracy to carry out the Kingly Way and issued a circular telegram to this effect. On March 1 the Manchurian Government was established and the investiture ceremony of the Chief Executive was held on March 9.

Since then, our army has been assisting the development of Manchukuo as an independent country in conformance with our national policies, with a view to realizing the co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and Manchukuo. Manchukuo has now been placed on a firm basis and the political administration generally is making satisfactory progress.

Her domestic administration has not yet reached the stage where reforms have been completed, but, with the division of powers among the financial, military and administrative departments in every province the central control system was established. As a result, self-government of the hsien and lesser localities has been gradually reformed and this along with the restoration of law and

order should substantially contribute to good administration.

Her financial conditions have been favorably readjusted on a firm basis, through the establishment of the Central Bank of Manchukuo, the unification of its currency, the re-organization of taxation organs, and the taking over of the Haikuan Salt Office and so on.

It is feared that the present flood disaster in North Manchuria, the severest on record, might be an obstacle to economic rehabilitation.

The industrial development has not registered any concrete progress as yet, but our military special service department in concert with the South Manchuria Railway Economic Research Council is playing a central part in making basic inquiries into the matter, a part of which is to be materialized before long. The compilation of a network of communications, essential for the restoration of peace as well as the development of industry, is now steadily progressing.

The people of Jehol Province are anxious to shake off the yoke of maladministration, but it is regrettable that the political situation in that province and its relations with Peking and Tientsin are so delicate that, on account of the skilful propaganda by Tientsin and Peking Tang Yulin, Chief of the province, is not willing to be governed by Manchukuo, but assuming generally a neutral attitude so as to maintain his own position. Our army, taking into full consideration the surrounding situation and topographic condition, has endeavoured not to stimulate them but to induce them

to come of their own accord into the Manchurian field.

Manchurian officials and people are basking in the benevolence of the Kingly Way, and, the understanding the real intentions of Japan as well as the mission of our army in Manchuria, are showing the inclination to respect and rely on us.

In short, although Manchukuo cannot but expect to meet with many difficulties in future, if Japan and Manchukuo and their respective peoples strive for mutual cooperation and harmony and our nation unitedly assists in its development in a spirit of neighbourly friendship, then the work of founding a new country based on the rule of right (Kingly way) will certainly be brought to completion, contributing to the welfare of both nations, and leading to everlasting peace in the Orient.

A year has passed since the outbreak of the incident. We have chastised the enemies, subjugated the bandits, and succeeded not only in protecting the lives and properties of our Japanese residents and securing our rights and interests, but also in restoring public order for the sake of the 30 million Manchurian people, increasing their welfare and contributing to the great work of founding Manchukuo. This is of course attributable to the august virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, as well as to the bravery and loyalty of our forces enduring many privations in the face of severe heat and cold and going smilingly into the jaws of death, and the true unity of our people in supporting the movement of our Army in this national crisis.

Now submitting this to Your Majesty, I am deeply moved by a sense of gratitude.

Certificate of Authenticity

I, who occupied the post of a staff-officer of the Kwantung Army in 1932, hereby certify that the printed matter hereto attached written in Japanese, consisting of six sheets and entitled "Memorial to the Throne" is a copy of the memorial which Lieutenant-General HONJO, former Commander of the Kwantung Army, ordered me to draft and presented to His Majesty in September, 1932.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 22nd day of February, 1947

KATAKURA, Tadashi (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness
At the same place on the same date.

MINNO, Junkichi (seal)

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Charles D. Sheldon, Chief of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Charles D. Sheldon.

Tokyo, Japan

Date 9 April 1947

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前關東軍司令官 本

證ミテ關東軍ノ狀況ヲ上奏ス

昭和七年九月八日

前關東軍司令官 本

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表

一、昭和六年九月十八日事變勃發スルヤ軍ハ南滿洲鐵道線路ヲ保護シ併セテ其沿線在留帝國臣民ノ生命財産ヲ安全ナラシムル爲敢然起テ自衛ノ方策ヲ講シ軍主力ヲ以テ奉天附近ノ晉東北軍主力ヲ撃滅シ一部ヲ以テ長春附近ノ敵ヲ擊破シ營口竝鳳凰城ニ於ケル敵ノ武裝ヲ解除セリ
 次テ第二師團主力ヲシテ吉林ヲ占據セシメ瀋鉄右側面ノ脅威ヲ除去スルト共ニ別ニ一部隊ヲ巨流河附近ニ派遣シ遼西方面ノ監視ニ任セシメタリ
 十月中旬張海鵬軍ノ北進ニ伴ヒ海昂線鐵江鐵道橋江省宣ノ破壞スル所トナルヤ速ニ修復シテ我糧益ヲ擁護セントシ十一月上旬第二師團ノ一小部隊ヲ以テ其修理掩護ニ任セシメタル力江省軍ノ不法ナル挑戦ニ遭ヒ一時苦況ニ陥リタルヲ以テ一部ヲ急派シテ大興附近ニ敵ヲ擊破セル力戰況更ニ進展十一月十八日遂ニ軍主力ヲ以テ攻勢ニ轉シ昂々海南方三間房附近ノ江省軍主陣地ヲ突破シ追撃シテ一舉齊々哈爾ニ進入セリ
 混成第四旅團増加セラル、ヤ直ニ撫々哈爾方面ニ派遣シテ第二師團ノ部隊ト交代セシメ十一月下旬天津方面ノ兵變ニ對應セシムル爲第二師團主力ヲ瀋陽沿線ニ集結セリ
 錦東北政權ハ錦州附近ニ大兵ヲ擁シ陣地ヲ強固ニ構成シ據リテ以テ南滿

一帶ノ撫亂ヲ策シ十一月下旬中華民國政府ハ錦州附近中立地帶ノ設定ヲ提唱シ一ハ以テ我軍事行動ヲ制限スルト共ニ一ハ以テ東北失地回復ヲ容易ナラシメントス。爾來官兵匪賊相混シ兵匪ノ跳梁甚シク其勢猖獗ニシテ、遼河結氷スルニ及ヒ南滿沿線ノ不安益々加レリ。於是宣ハ其策源ヲ根滅シテ、肅張ヲ一掃スルニ決シ十二月末第二師團ヲ以テ營口方面ヨリ爾余ノ軍主力ヲ以テ京奉線ニ沿フ地區ヨリ進撃ヲ開始シ遼西一帶兵匪ノ芟討ヲ敢行ス。然ルニ兵三萬五千砲約六十余門ヲ有スル敵ハ我威武ニ屬シ殆ト抵抗セヌシテ、關内ニ退却シ遼西ノ良民到處皇軍ノ威風ヲ讐歎渴仰セリ。

軍ハ播種期迄ニ努メテ渤海全般ノ治安ヲ恢復シ以テ民生ヲ安セシメント欲シタルヲ以テ錦州占據ニ伴ヒ直ニ部署スル所アリ即チ第二十師團竝混成第八旅團ヲ奉天省遼西ノ地區ニ第二師團ヲ錦鐵以南瀋錦沿線ノ地區ニ獨立守備隊ノ主力ヲ置ケ以北ノ瀋鐵竝四洮鐵路各沿線地區ニ配罝シ夫々地域ヲ割シテ治安ノ恢復ヲ企圖セシメ混成第四旅團主力ヲ依然舊々哈爾ニ駐メテ該方面ノ警備ニ任セシム。

昭和七年一月上旬吉林軍ハ同省東北部地方ノ安定ノ爲北伐ヲ開始スルヤ哈

市南側地區ニ於テ李杜、丁超等ノ諸軍ニ阻止セラレ該方面ノ形勢頓ニ悪化シ哈市在留帝國臣民モ亦危殆ニ頻スルニ至リシカハ直接之ヲ保護スル目的ヲ以テ第二師團ノ歩兵二箇大陸ヲ基幹トスル部隊ヲ鉄道ニ由リ同地ニ派遣セントセリ然ルニ中東鐵路局ノ消極的妨礙ヲ蒙リ輸送意ノ如ク進涉セサルノミナラス雙城附近ニ於テハ反吉林軍ヨリ急撤セラルニ至リシモ我部隊ハ斷乎之ヲ禁退セリ

チ軍ハ意ヲ決シテ反吉林軍主力ヲ脅懲シ速ニ哈市ニ進入シテ唐留氏ノ不
一掃シ北清ニ於ケル中権ヲ占據シテ政情ヲ安定セントシ先ツ第二師團
力次テ混成第八旅團ヲ該方面ニ轉用セリ。第二師團ハ困難ナル輸送ノ下
述次兵力ヲ集結シ二月五日哈市南側地區ニ於テ李杜、丁超ノ諸軍ニ打撃
ハヘ同市ノ治安維持ニ任シ三月下旬ヨリ更ニ方正方面ニ作戰シテ反吉林
ノ討伐ス。爾來ノ軍主力ハ張海鵬、干正山等ノ諸軍ヲ指導シツツ主トシ
奉天省治安恢復ノ促進ヲ圖ル

力中旬軍兵力一部ノ交代ニ伴ヒ第八師團並第十師團ノ精銳數下ニ入ルヤ
ヘ第二十師團並第二師團ト交代ノ上第二十師團主力ヲ輪選セシメ第二師
一部ヲ以テ齋々哈爾晉備部隊ト交代シ主力ヲ吉林方面ニ配置セシメタ

リ而シテ吉林軍ノ北伐進捗ニ伴ヒ四月下旬軍ハ一部ヲシテ寧古塔一面ニ於テ其行動ヲ支援セシメ次テ上海方面ヨリ轉用増派セラレタル第十四師團ヲ其到着スルニ從ヒ哈市方面ニ輸送シ更ニ海林方面ニ作戦セシメテ其ニ派遣セル混成第卅八旅團ト共ニ牡丹江流域ノ敵ヲ撃破シテ第十師團ノ松花江下流地域ニ對スル作戦ニ策應セシム

第十師團ハ第十四師團先着部隊ノ勤奮ニ伴ヒ兵力ヲ集結シ五月上旬行動ヲ開始シ水路松花江ヲ下航シテ三姓ニ向ヒ遂ニ李杜、丁超龍軍ノ根據ヲ衝キテ之ヲ敗走セシメタリ當時我海軍ノ派遣兵ハ協力一致以テ該師團ノ困難ナル水路作戦ヲ容易ナラシメタリ

反吉標軍ノ掃蕩ニ對シ當初協力シアリシ黒龍江省長兼同省舊偏司令官馬古山ハ國際聯監調査團ノ入港ニ先シ密ニ齋々哈爾ヲ脱出シ江省宣ノ腹心ヲ黒河海倫方面ノ地區ニ糾合シ策謀ヲ逞ワセリ調査團哈市ニ至ル頃遂ニ有力ナル馬古山系軍ハ呼海鐵路ニ沿フ地區ヨリ南進シ反吉林軍竝吉黑兩省ノ兵開之ニ通謀スルモノ尙カラス北滿ノ騷擾日ニ擴大スヘキヲ懸念セラル於是軍ハ北滿ノ禍亂ヲ防止スル爲ニハ馬古山系軍ヲ掃蕩スルノ急務ナルヲ看取シ

五月二十三、四日其有力ナル前遣部隊ヲ呼蘭附近ニ於テ迎撃シタル後第十四師團ヲ以テ呼海鐵路沿線方面ヨリ第十師團主力ヲ以テ哈市東北松花江流域地區ヨリ枯氣應セシメ北海討匪作戰ヲ遂行シ宣戰 司令所ヲ一時哈爾賓ニ設ケ且江省直ヲ指導シテ奉作戰ニ協力セシメタリ

自今先駆兵第一旅團ノ軍ニ增遣セラルルヤ直ニ猶克沿線ニ進出シ第十四師團ノ一部ト共ニ黑河ニ向フ作戰ヲ準備セシメタルカ前述狀況ノ變化ニ伴ヒ前託各兵團ニ策應シテ馬占山軍ノ狹地ヲ企圖セシム
時恰モ北滿ノ雨季ニ際會シ各部隊ハ炎熱陣雨ヲ冒シ飢渴泥濘ニ苦シミ着戰力固四十有余日漸次馬占山軍主力ヲ席捲歟追シ七月二十七日步兵第十五聯隊田中大隊ハ異常ナル追擊ヲ取行シタル後遂ニ海倫河畔鬱勤各附近ニ該軍主力ヲ殲滅シ北滿平定上一段階ヲ創スルニ至レリ此間奉天省東邊道方面ニ於ケル太刀會匪ノ跳梁瀋洲國宜陰一部ノ兵變舊東北政權使嗾義勇軍並兵匪ノ兩淮擾亂等治安ヲ紊セルモノ尠カラス各部隊或ハ匪匪ニ或ハ警訊ニ出動シ概シテ適切ナル行動ニ基キ良民ヲシテ大ナル慘害ヨリ免レシメ得タリ

然レトモ滿洲國內ニ於ケル兵匪ハ其數今尙十萬余アリテ背後ニ於ケル巧妙ナル使喚ニ因リ未タ以テ横行ヲ恣ニセルハ遺憾ニ堪ヘサルモ向後軍隊陰ノ活動ト滿洲國軍隊並監察等ノ警備及建國精神ノ普及徹底下ニ相俟テ

治安ノ恢復ヲ庶幾シ得ルコト亦道カラサルヘシ

事變以後蘇聯邦力極東ニ増加シタル兵力ハ約五箇師團ナルモ實ニ時々消耗的氣効ヲ爲シタルニ過キス且モ亦北滿平定ヲ妨ケサル限り徒ニ駄微ヲ

與フルヲ好マスシテ今日ニ至リ日蘇ノ關係ハ概ネ好調ニ在リ

二、軍需品ノ補給ハ作戰地域ノ廣汎ニシテ擔當機關ノ僅少ナルニ係ラス輸送機關ノ努力ト相俟チ概ネ順調ニ實施セラレアリ

三、事變以來將兵ハ衛生上不利ナル環境裡ニ在リテ諸般ノ激務ニ服シアルニ拘ラス志氣極メテ旺盛ニシテ爲ニ平病ノ發生尠ク戰傷者本概ネ順調ナル經過ヲ辿リツツアリ然レトモ出勤以降七百二十七名ノ將兵ヲ喪ヒ一千五百有余名ノ取傷者並數百名ノ凍傷患者ヲ生セシメタルハ寔ニ恐懼ニ堪

ヘス

四、昨秋九月事變突發以來軍ノ行動ニ伴ヒ先ツ奉天市ノ秩序維持セラレ奉天地方維持會設立ヲ見九月下旬乃至十月上旬吉林省並軍省特別區獨立シ

張海鷗遼寧方面ニ蹶起ス十一月初旬自治指導部創建セラレ地方自治ノ刷
新ヲ庶幾セラル等舊東北政權者散逸逃避ノ後ヲ享ケテ舊軍閥批政ノ經
告ヨリ脫セントシ諸政逐日更生シ政權樹立ノ運動次第ニ勃興セリ十一月
中旬我軍齋々哈爾ヲ占據スルニ及ビ該方面亦鎮シ十二月中旬臧式毅奉
天省長ニ推舉セラレ奉天省獨立シ昭和七年一月上旬張景惠黑龍江省長ニ
就任シテ同省ノ獨立ヲ全ウセリ

爾來建國ノ機運頓ニ促進シ呼貝爾内蒙古ノ自治運動亦之ニ加リ二月十六
日遂ニ各省區ノ巨頭奉天ニ會同シテ東北行政委員會ヲ組継シ二月十八日
獨立シテ新國家ヲ建設スペキヲ宣布シ次テ遠日建國ノ謹ヲ繰リ二月二十
五日達儀ヲ執政トシ滿洲國ト稱シ大同ト號シ新五色旗ヲ國旗トシ民本主
義ヲ以テ王道政治ヲ行フヘキ旨通電ヲ發シ三月一日滿洲國政府成立シ同
九日執政就任ノ盛儀ヲ舉行セラルニ至レリ

爾來大圖月算ハ我國策ニ順應スヘキ獨立國トシテ日滿ノ共存共榮ヲ策ス
ルノ趣旨ニ依リ其發達ヲ助成シ來レルカ今ヤ滿洲國ハ其國體漸ク整ク諸
般ノ政務亦概々順調ニ進展シツツアリ

即チ内政ハ未タ以テ改革ノ旨ヲ徹底セシムルノ域ニ達セサルモ各省財政
並政行政ノ三權分立ニ伴フ中央統制制ク体系ヲ整ヘ縣以下ノ自治制亦漸
次刷新セラレ治安ノ恢復ト相俟テ實質的ニ善政ノ效果ヲ庶幾シ得ヘシ
財政状態ハ満洲國中央銀行ノ設立幣制ノ統一徵稅機關ノ改正整頓海關監

務署ノ接收等漸次良好ニ整備セラレ去儻ラ堅實ナシメアリ

唯今次北滿未曾有ノ水災ハ經濟回復上ノ一障礙タルナキヤツ度レアリ
產業ノ開發ハ未タ以テ具体的ノ進歩ヲ見サルモ宣特於部之力中心トナリ
消餓經濟調査會ト共ニ銳意根本的研究ニ從ヒ近ク其一部ヲ顯現シ得ヘク
治安恢復並産業開發上ニ必要ナル交通網整備モ亦逐次實現ノ績ニ就キツ

ツアリ

熱河省民ハ選ニ苛政ヨリ脫逸セシコトヲ欲シアルモ省内ノ政情並京津方
面トノ關係ハ機微ナル作用アリテ京津方面ノ宣傳收纏頻ル巧妙ヲ極メ管
長湯玉麟モ保身上概シテ中立的態度ヲ持シ進テ満洲國ノ治政下ニ入ラサ
ルハ極メテ遺憾トスル所ナリ軍ハ四圍ノ情勢並地形上努メテ之ヲ制載ス
ルコトナク自ラ歸服シ來ル如ク指導シタリ

清洲國官民ハ畏クモ皇道ノ光披ニ沿シ我帝國官民ノ誠意就中在清皇軍ノ使命ヲ諒解シ來リ悅服依存セントスルノ風ヲ馴致シツツアリ

之ヲ要スルニ清洲國ノ前途ハ固ヨリ幾多ノ難關ヲ跋渉セラレサルニアラ
サルモ日滿兩國並兩國民力協力團和ヲ圖リ且舉國一致善隣ノ誼ヲ以テ其
發展ヲ助成スルニ於テハ王道建國ノ完成期シテ待ツヘク日滿兩者ノ福祉
ヲ増進シ東洋永遠ノ平和ヲ招來シ得ルコト必セリ

顧ミルニ每變勃發以來茲ニ一箇年籌兵能ク衆敵ヲ膺徳シ兵匪ヲ鎮撫シ以
テ帝國在留民ノ生命財產ヲ保護シ我利益ヲ確立擁護シ得タルノミナラス
進テ在滿三千萬民衆ノ爲治安ヲ恢復シテ其福祉ヲ增進シ清洲國建設ノ鴻
業ニ寄與シ得タルモノ固ヨリ觀望文武ナル大元帥陛下ノ御威嚴ノ然ラシ
ムル所ナルモ我將兵祁寒耐暑ノ下克ク艱苦缺乏ニ堪ヘ忠勇義烈常ニ笑ツ
テ死地ニ就キ我國民國步艱難ノ際舉國一致克ク算ノ行動ヲ支持後援シタ
ル結果タラスノハアラス今恭シク

隨下ニ復奏スルニ際シ思フテ茲ニ至ルハ眞ニ感激措ク能ハサルナリ

文書成立ニ關スル證明書

自分ハ一九三二年（昭和七年）關東軍參謀ノ職ニ居リタル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セル日本語ニ依リ印刷セラレ六葉ヨリ成ル上奏ト題スル印刷物ハ同年九月前關東軍司令官タル本庄中將ノ命ニ依リ自分が起案シ其ノ頃同中將ニ於テ天皇陛下ニ上奏セシモノノノ寫ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年二月二十三日 於東京

片倉 裏

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同日於同所

立會人

阪

藝

淳

吉

No.1 View from Iwentzushan (Ichimonji-yama) toward Lukaochuan (Marco Polo Bridge)

DD 1041



No.2 View from Iwentzushan (Ichimonji-yama) toward Lungwangmiao

DD 1041



Det. $D_{\alpha\beta} = \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta}$

Fengtai and around Marco Polo Bridge



e (Lukouchiao)



Prepared by the Headquarters of Japanese Garrison in China
July, the 12th year of Showa (1937)